

### REMARKS

Claim 1 has been amended to change the maximum percentage of C in the mixture of B+C from 20% to 13.4% by weight. Claim 1 as amended is therefore the same in independent form as canceled dependent claim 27 and is therefore allowable consistent with paragraph 3 of the Office Action. Claims 2-24 which are dependent from claim 1 either directly or through an intermediate claim are also believed to be allowable for the same reasons that claim 1 is now allowable.

Process claim 25 has been amended similarly to claim 1 to recite a maximum percentage of C in the B+C mixture of 13.4% and is also believed to be allowable for the same reasons as claim 1.

New composition claim 28 and process claim 29 are similar to claims 1 and 25 respectively, as amended, except that they recite a maximum percentage of C in the B+C mixture of "less than 20% by weight" similar to claim 26, now canceled.

Reconsideration of this application, as amended, is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-26 have been rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Renzi et al.* '293. Claim 26 has now been canceled and, as pointed out previously, claims 1-25 as amended are believed to be allowable since they all contain the limitation of a range of percentage of C in the B+C mixture of 5% to 13.4% by weight, as recited in claim 27, now canceled, which is indicated in the Office Action to contain allowable subject matter.

It is submitted that new claims 28 and 29, which recite a range of percentage of C in the B+C mixture of "5% by weight to a maximum of less than 20% by weight", are also patentable over *Renzi et al.* '293 under 35 UC §103(a) for reasons similar to the patentability of claims 1 and 25 as amended. Thus, while *Renzi et al.* '293 states that the percentage of C in the B+C mixture may be equal to or less than 70% by weight, the disclosed preferred range is 20 to 60%

by weight which is mutually exclusive from the range recited in Applicants' claims 28 and 29 wherein the maximum percentage of C is "less than 20% by weight". In view of this, it is believed to be an unobvious result supporting patentability under 35 USC §103(a) that Applicants' compositions of Example 1 and compositions numbers 2, 3 and 4 of Example 2 have significant properties which are superior to those of a typical composition of *Renzi et al.* '293, all prepared using the same process steps. Thus, as shown in Example 3 of *Renzi et al.* '293 and Examples 1 and 2 and Tables 1, 2 and 3 on pages 14-21 of Applicants' specification, organic glass products were prepared using the reaction procedures described in Applicants' Example 1 and the proportions of reactants shown in Applicants' Example 1 and Table 2 and Example 3 of *Renzi et al.* '293, and properties of the products were determined the results of which are shown in Tables 1 and 3 of Applicants' specification. Such disclosures indicate that the organic glass product of Example 3 of *Renzi et al.* '293 in which the molar ratio of reactants A/B+C was 5/1 and the percentage of polyol C in the B+C mixture was 30%, had a Yellow index (YI) of 2.9, an Izod impact strength without notch ( $\text{KJ/m}^2$ ) of 14, a Sutherland abrasion resistance (Haze %) of 0.2 and a shrinkage during polymerization of 10.5%. These results may be contrasted with the better properties of organic glasses prepared from Applicants' composition of Example 1 having a molar ratio of reactants (C/B+C) of 3/1 and a percentage C of the C+B mixture of 13.4%, composition No. 2 of Example 2 having a molar ratio of reactants of 2.7/1 and a percentage C of 11.6%, composition No. 3 of Example 2 having a molar ratio of reactants of 3.2/1 and a percentage C of 12%, and composition No. 4 of Example 2 having a molar ratio of reactants of 3.4/1 and a percentage C of 11%. Thus, the properties of organic glasses prepared from Applicants' four compositions in the order given previously were as follows: Yellow index (YI) of 1.6, 1.6, 1.6, and 1.7; Izod impact strength without notch ( $\text{KJ/m}^2$ ) of 30, 39, 34 and 42; Sutherland abrasion resistance (Haze %) of 0.4, 0.4, 0.35 and 0.45; and shrinkage during polymerization of 10.2%, 9.9%, 10.2% and 10.4%.

It is submitted that these properties of organic glasses prepared from four compositions wherein the percentage of the C polyol in the mixture of B+C was within the relatively narrow range of 5 to a maximum of less than 20%, which are better than the properties of a typical

composition of *Renzi et al.* '293 wherein the percentage of C was within the patentees' preferred and mutually exclusive range of 20 to 60%, could not have been predictable to a person having ordinary skill in the art. Therefore, such superior properties constitute an unobvious result which is believed to support the patentability of new claims 28 and 29 under 35 USC § 103(a).

Please charge the fee for additional claims to our Deposit Account No. 50-0935.

Respectfully submitted,



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